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STATISTICS OF SOME FOREIGN AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

The following very instructive table is found in *Nature* for January 23, 1896. At the suggestion of Dr. HOLDEN, I have copied it here, changing foreign money into American currency, correcting a few errors of computation, and adding a line for the University of California, the data for which refer to the fiscal and academic years ending July 1, 1895.

	GROSS INCOME.	NO. OF STUDENTS.	INCOME PER STUDENT.	NO. OF PROFESSORS AND ASSISTANTS.	TOTAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	TOTAL SUM SPENT ON LIBRARY PER ANNUM.	
						Books.	Staff.
Paris	\$ 750,000	11,233	\$ 67	300+	\$580,000	\$13,500	\$20,500
Berlin	650,000	8,652	75	179+174	170,000	4,750	8,000
Vienna	545,000	6,714	81	159+190	125,000	4,650	5,400
Oxford { Univ... { Colls.	318,805 1,250,000	{ 3,200 { Undergraduates }	{ 99 { 391 }	70+	?	26,190	23,810
Cambridge { Univ... { Colls.. ..	327,750 1,410,000	{ 2,900 { Undergraduates }	{ 113 { 486 }	80+	?	10,200	20,000
Harvard	1,300,000	3,783	344	149+188	505,000	25,000	21,000
Leipzig	450,000	2,957	152	134+65	230,000	12,500	10,000
Edinburgh	440,710	2,924	151	90+	240,000	7,000	5,060
London	105,000	2,225	47	500	?
Cornell	525,000	1,686	311	77+80	270,000	\$38,000	
Padua	134,000	1,672	80	62+60	100,000	2,000	5,000
Graz	99,000	1,562	64	83+28	50,000	\$11,000	
Upsala	200,000	1,495	134	122	121,500	6,000	
Bologna	150,000	1,457	103	70+81	100,000	2,000	3,400
Heidelberg	192,000	1,428	134	96+25	115,000	4,000	?
Tokio	350,000?	1,396	251?	123+31	125,000	?	?
Tübingen	225,000	1,262	178	69+15	100,000	3,500	?
Dublin (Trinity College).	350,000	1,124	311	35+	?	?	?
* University of California	298,900	1,124	266	42+68	175,900	3,550	4,380
Strassburg	250,000	1,030	243	88+32	130,000	14,750	14,000
Greifswald	195,000	891	219	64+22	65,000	10,000	5,000
† Zürich	150,000	822	182	61+56	47,500	\$5,750	
Leyden	311,000	815	382	50+?	165,000	3,900	2,225
Königsberg	245,000	756	324	70+32	75,000	6,850	6,500
Gießen	190,000	598	318	55+8	65,000	4,500	2,850
Johns Hopkins	175,000	589	297	42+42	?	?	?
Rostock	80,000	420	190	42+3	39,500	5,150	2,000
St. Andrew's	59,860	199	301	15+4	50,000	\$3,150	

* Not including the LICK Observatory and the Colleges of Art, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, which have a teaching force of about forty seven Professors and seventy-eight Assistants, and an attendance of 663 students.

† Not including the Polytechnicum, with its 1235 students.

ROBERT G. AITKEN.

INDEX TO THE VIERTELJAHRSSCHRIFT DER ASTRONOMISCHEN
GESELLSCHAFT, BY GENERAL ALEXIS VON TILLO.

A very much-needed index to the first twenty-five volumes of the V. J. S. *der Astronomischen Gesellschaft* has just been made by General VON TILLO, and issued by the Society. E. S. H.

ELEMENTS OF COMET *PERRINE*, 1896 *a*.

From Mr. *PERRINE*'s observation at the time of discovery, the morning of February 15th, and my observations of the mornings of February 20th and 25th, I have computed the following elements of Comet 1896 *a*:—

T 1896 Jan. 31.77508 Gr. M. T.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega \ 358^{\circ} \ 21' \ 24''.7 \\ \Omega \ 208 \ 52 \ 26 \ .1 \\ \pi \ 207 \ 13 \ 50 \ .8 \\ i \ 155 \ 45 \ 37 \ .2 \end{array} \right\} 1896.0.$$

$\log q \ 9.768844.$

(O—C): $\Delta\lambda' \cos \beta' = + 2''.0$; $\Delta\beta' = - 2''.0$;

$$\frac{\tan(\lambda' - \Theta')}{\sin \beta'} = - 1.066.$$

An ephemeris has been computed from these elements, and the observations made in March show the comet to be following it very closely. The brightness of the comet is diminishing rapidly, and it will probably not remain visible more than two or three months longer.

W. J. HUSSEY.

March 17, 1896.

CHARTS OF FAINT STARS FOR MAGNITUDE COMPARISON
(THIRD SERIES).

The adjoining four small charts close the set of twelve, as originally planned for the thirty-six-inch telescope, furnishing one at about each two hours of Right Ascension. Their completion has been delayed, owing to the demands of other work, on the relatively few good nights that occur at the season of year when these are in position. In order to finish them, some of the observing has been done at rather large zenith distance; one of them is at fifty degrees zenith distance when on the meridian.

Still the charts represent the reach of the thirty-six-inch tele-